UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Notification No. 12697, *dated the* 17*th December* 1932.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDINGS OF THE 75TH MEETING OF THE SENATE HELD AT THE CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE, ON THURSDAY THE 24TH AND FRIDAY THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1932.

I. Preliminary.—1. Before proceeding to the business on the Agenda, the Vice-Chancellor alluded to the demise of *Rajadharmapravina* Mr. C. S. Doreswami Iyer, Chief Justice, and Mr. M. S. Rama Rao, Advocate, Mysore, who were Fellows of the University from 1916-1921 and from 1929-1931 respectively, and to the demise of Pandit Dharmadhikari Navinam Ramanujacharya and *Lokasevaniratha* Mr. Amble Annaiah Pandit, who were both benefactors to the University, the Fellows' rising as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

2. The Vice-Chancellor then referred to the conferment of the titles of *Rajacharitavisarada* on Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., and *Rajasevasakta* on Rao Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiengar, M.A., Ph.D., by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to the election of Rao Bahadur B. Venkatesachar to the Fellowship of the Institute of Physics, London, and to the appointment of Mr. P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L., as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore and on behalf of the Senate congratulated the recipients of the honours. The Vice-Chancellor also announced his election to the Indian Council of the Institute of Physics.

3. Letter dated the 11th May 1932, from Mr. G. R. Josyer, taking exception to the Proceedings of the April (1932) meeting of the Senate as recorded in respect of the propositions relating to the inclusion of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Persian in the list of permissible second languages, was read to the Senate, under Clause 64 (iii) of the Rules of Business of the Senate.

On referring the question to the members who were present at the meeting held in April 1932, it was resolved that the report of the Proceedings be confirmed as correct.

II. Questions.—Replies were given to questions of which due notice had been given.

III. Election of the members of the Audit Board for 1932-33.

With the permission of the House, nominations of members to the Audit Board were proposed and seconded.

Messrs. K. B. Madhava and K. S. K. Iyengar acted as tellers.

The following Fellows were declared duly elected :—

(1) Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L.
(2) Mr. V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com., (Lond).
(3) *Rajacharitavisarada* Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L.

IV. Reports.—The Registrar reported the following matters to the Senate :—

(i) The following item in the Abstract Proceedings of the Meeting of the Senate held on the 31st March, the 1st and 2nd April 1932 :—

Proposition.—That Rule 5 of the General rules relating to scholarships and free-studentships (page 151 of the Supplement to Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) be modified as under :—

Delete the words 'or scholarship' in line 5, and *add* the word 'or' between the words 'prize' and 'medal' in lines 4 and 5.

Resolution.—*Resolved* that the proposition be referred to the University Council for consideration and necessary action.

Action thereon.—Council resolution dated the 28th May 1932. *Resolved* that the amendment be not accepted.

(ii) Supplementary rules approved by the University Council at the meeting held on the 20th August 1932, in regard to (i) fees for tuition and (ii) fees for admission to the examination, (iii) minima for a pass, and (iv) correspondence of optional subjects as between the old scheme and the new in Arts subjects in regard to the B.A. Degree Examinations for failed B.A. and B.Sc. candidates (old rules) desirous of appearing for the examination under the new rules. [*Vide* **Appendix A.**]

(iii) Report of the Audit Board for 1931-32. (*Vide* **Appendix B.**)

(iv) The following item in the Abstract Proceedings of the meeting of the Senate held on the 31st March, 1st and 2nd April 1932.—

Proposition.—(a) That the following be *added* to Ordinance 74, Vol. I of Calendar for 1930-31, pages 44-45 :—

(i) The Intermediate Examination—Intermediate in Arts and Intermediate in Science—shall be held in two parts: Part I comprising English and the Second Language, and Part II comprising the Optional subjects selected by the candidate.

(ii) Candidates for the Intermediate Examination, when appearing for the first time, shall present themselves for examination in both the parts.

(iii) Candidates who fail to pass in either part or in both at a first examination may, at a subsequent examination, present themselves for examination in the part or parts in which they have failed. Candidates who present themselves for examination in Part I only or in Part II only and obtain not less than 45 per cent of the total number of marks shall be declared to have passed in that part, provided also that they obtain not less than 35 per cent in each division of the part, and in the case of I.Sc. (Medicine and Engineering), 50 per cent of the aggregate in the Science subjects.

(iv) Candidates who present themselves for examination in Part I only or in Part II only, and are declared to have passed shall not be classed.

(*b*) That (the existing) Ordinance 74 be *amended* as follows:—

By inserting between "candidate" and "shall be declared" in the first line, in each of the first three paragraphs, the following words "who presents himself for examination in both the parts."

(*c*) That Ordinance 74 so amended be re-grouped so as to read as follows:—

74. (i) The Intermediate Examination—Intermediate in Arts and Intermediate in Science—shall be held in two parts: Part I comprising English and the Second Language, except in I.Sc. (leading to Medicine) where it comprises English only, and Part II comprising the Optional subjects selected by the candidate.

(ii) Candidates for the Intermediate Examination, when appearing for the first time, shall present themselves for examination in both the parts.

(iii) No candidate who presents himself for examination in both the Parts shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science, unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks in English, 35 per cent in the Second Language and 35 per cent in the whole group of Optional subjects, and also not less than 30 per cent in each of the subjects of the Optional group, and in the case of the Intermediate Examination in Science, not less than 35 per cent in Compulsory Mathematics.

No candidate who presents himself for examination in both the Parts shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Medicine), unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Mathematics and 35 per cent in the written examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, 35 per cent in the practical and *viva voce* examinations put together in each of these subjects, and 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks in these last four subjects.

No candidate who presents himself for examination in both the Parts shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Engineering), unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks in English, 35 per cent in the Second Language, 35 per cent in each of the Optional subjects, and 50 per cent of the aggregate in the Science subjects including Mathematics.

Provided that candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Engineering) or for the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Medicine) who fail to obtain the minima prescribed for the respective examinations but obtain not less than 40 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Mathematics, 35 per cent in the Second Language (in the case of Engineering), 30 per cent in each of the other subjects and 35 per cent of the aggregate marks in these last shall be declared eligible for admission to the B.Sc. course in such group of subjects as the University Council may decide.

(iv) Candidates who fail to pass in either part or in both at a first examination, may at a subsequent examination, present themselves for examination in the part or parts in which they have failed. Candidates who present themselves for examination in Part I only or in Part II only and obtain not less than 45 per cent of the total number of marks shall be declared to have passed in that part, provided also that they obtain not less than 35 per cent in each division of the part, and in the case of I.Sc. (Medicine and Engineering) 50 per cent of the aggregate in the Science subjects.

(v) Candidates who present themselves for examination in Part I only or in Part II only, and are declared to have passed, shall not be classed.

Resolution.—*Resolved* that the proposition together with the following amendments thereto brought forward at the Senate Meeting held on the 26th and the 27th November 1931, be referred to a Joint Meeting of the Faculties of Arts and Science for consideration :—

That in Clause (iii) the following be *added* at the *end* of the first sentence—

"Provided that only such of the candidates passing in one part as secure not less than 45 per cent of the total maximum marks in that part will be permitted to appear for the other part only at a subsequent examination held within two years of the passing in the former part."

That *after* "classed" in Clause (iv), the following be *added* :—

"and shall not be eligible for admission to the higher honours or professional courses."

Action thereon.—Resolution of the Joint Meeting of the Faculties of Arts and Science dated the 29th October 1932.

Resolved that the proposition be passed with the first of the amendments proposed.

In connection with item (iv) of the Report, the following proposition was moved with the permission of the House :—

"That the Resolution of the Joint Meeting of the Faculties of Arts and Science, dated the 29th October 1932, be adopted and Ordinance 74 amended accordingly."

The proposition was carried.

V. The following propositions were then disposed of :—

1. *Proposition.*—That the acceptance by the University Council of the following endowment be approved :—

Title of endowment	Name of donor	Amount	Conditions
Sri Lakshmibayamma Scholarships.	Late Sri Lakshmibayamma.	Rs. 4,000	*Vide* **Appendix C.**

Resolution.—**Carried.**

2. *Proposition.*—That the following modifications in the existing condition relating to the award of the Channabasappa Scholarship (page 94 of the Supplement to Vol. I of Calendar for 1930-31) which was accepted by the University Council at the meeting held on the 28th May 1932 be approved :—

(i) *Add the following clause to the existing conditions* :—

"The scholarship once awarded shall be continued till the completion of the course subject, however, to satisfactory progress, conduct and attendance."

(ii) *Substitute* the words "Rs. 9 per mensem for ten months" *for* the words "Rs. 5 per mensem" in line 4 of para 2 on page 194.

The condition as modified to read as under :—

The interest shall be utilised for the award of a scholarship of the value of Rs. 9 per mensem for ten months to the student of the Lingayet community who obtains the highest number of marks in the Intermediate Examination and studies for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. The scholarship once awarded shall be continued till the completion of the course subject, however, to satisfactory progress, conduct and attendance.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

3. *Proposition.*—That the following revised conditions for the award of the Kalavara Ramachandra Scholarship (page 456 of the Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) and the Kalavara Subbamma's Midwifery Scholarship, accepted by the University Council at the meeting held on the 28th May 1932, be approved :—

The Kalavara Ramachandra Scholarship and the Kalavara Subbamma's Midwifery Scholarship.

Founder.—Rao Sahib Mr. M. Rama Rao, retired Forest Officer in Mysore.

Object.—For the award of two scholarships in memory of his parents, respectively for Practical Research in a specified subject and for Midwifery.

Date January 1919.

Corpus.—Rs. 5,500 ... } Total Rs. 10,200.

Additions to corpus.—Rs. 4,700 ...

Rate of Interest.—Rs. 5,750 in 6½ per cent State Loan; Rs. 1,600 at 6¼ per cent State Loan; Rs. 2,350 at 5 per cent State Loan; Rs. 500 in University funds.

Conditions.—I.—1. One scholarship named "The Kalavara Ramachandra Scholarship," in memory of the founder's father, and equivalent in value to two-thirds of the annual income shall be awarded to a candidate who is a native of Mysore for Practical Research or study in one of the following branches of Science :—

(*a*) Advanced Agriculture including Soil Bacteriology.

(*b*) Advanced Botany with special reference to Economic Botany.

(*c*) Applied Chemistry.

(*d*) Applied Chemistry with special reference to the industrial utilisation locally of raw materials available within the Mysore State.

2. In the case of Advanced Botany with special reference to Economic Botany, the scholarship shall be awarded to a Bachelor of Science who pursues a course of original research in Economic Botany.

As regards Chemistry, the scholarship shall be awarded either (1) to a Bachelor of Science who takes up industrial research **in place of the M.Sc. course,** or (2) to a Master of Science.

3. The scholarship shall be tenable for such period as the University may consider necessary to enable the holder to acquire a sound and practical knowledge of the subject for which it is granted.

II. Another scholarship named "The Kalavara Subbamma's Midwifery Scholarship" in memory of the founder's mother and equivalent in value to the remaining third of the annual income shall be awarded to the student of the final year M.B.B.S. Degree class, who shall have obtained the highest number of marks in Midwifery in the examinations held in the fourth year course. In the event of there being two or more candidates bracketed in the first place, the University Council shall have the discretionary power to award it to the most deserving of them.

III. The first of the scholarships shall be payable in 10 monthly instalments: and the second in two half-yearly instalments.

When no scholarships are awarded in any year or years, the proceeds shall be added to the corpus of the endowment fund.

Resolution.—**Resolved that conditions in I and III be accepted; and that condition II relating to the Midwifery Scholarship be referred to the University Council for reconsideration on a question raised, of holding a special competitive examination for the purpose.**

4. *Proposition*—That the revised conditions relating to the award of the Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya Scholarships, Gold Medals and Prize (pages 437 to 439 of the Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) accepted by the University Council at the meetings held on the 28th May 1932 and 10th October 1932 (**Appendix D**), be approved.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

5. *Proposition.*—That the course of studies in Philosophy for the B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination (page 33 of Supplement to Vol. I of the Calendar for 1930-31), be modified as under:—

For "Political Philosophy" in Group (1), *substitute* "Plato's Republic"

Group (1) as modified to read as under:—

"*Psychology, Ethics, Plato's Republic*"

Resolution.—**Carried.**

6. *Proposition.*—That the following recommendation of the Board of Studies in Chemistry, regarding the institution of (1) Plant Chemistry and (2) Colloid Chemistry as alternative subjects of subsidiary study for the B.Sc. Honours Degree Examination in Chemistry in place of Mineralogy, Mineral and Metallurgical Chemistry (page 69 of Supplement to Vol. I of Calendar for 1930-31), accepted by the University Council at the meeting held on the 23rd July 1932, be approved:—

(*a*) The Board wishes to urge once again the necessity for having (1) Plant Chemistry and (2) Colloid and Capillary Chemistry as subsidiary subjects of study for B.Sc. Honours (Chemistry) in place of Mineralogy, Mineral and Metallurgical Chemistry. The Board is of opinion that it is practicable and also very desirable that the new alternatives should be allowed for the B.Sc. Honours Degree Examination of March 1933.

(*b*) The first paper in Plant Chemistry (subsidiary study, B.Sc. Honours Chemistry) shall be identical with the paper on correlated study for the B.Sc Hons. (Botany Major, Chemistry Minor).

Resolution.—**Carried.**

7. *Proposition.*—That the recommendations of the Boards of Studies in regard to the revision of the existing Honours courses accepted by the University Council at the meeting held on the 20th October 1932 (**Appendix E**), be approved.

Amendments proposed.

In **Appendix E.** under X, Mathematics I, *substitute* the following *for* the corresponding portions:—

Subsidiary—2 papers:—Any *two* of the subjects under groups *A* and *B*, provided *one* of them at least is in *A*.

Group A:—
- Theory of functions of a complex variable
- Projective and Non-Euclidian geometry
- Differential equations
- Theory of functions of a real variable
- Theory of groups
- Theory of numbers
- Integral equations and calculus of variations
- Differential geometry

Group B:—
- Astronomy
- Electro-magnetic theory
- Theory of Relativity
- Quantum Mechanics (of the atom)
- Advanced Dynamics
- Hydro-Mechanics
- Statistical Mechanics
- Theory of Elasticity

Resolution.—**Amendment carried.**

Amended proposition carried.

(Revised course of studies given in **Appendix E.**)

8. *Proposition.*—That the following recommendations of the Faculties of Arts and Science made at the Joint Meeting held on the 4th March 1932, in regard to the revision of the Ordinances relating to the course of studies for I.Sc. consequent on the abolition of the special courses leading to Engineering and to Medicine, as amended by the University Council at the meeting held on the 20th October 1932, be approved :—

(i) That Ordinance 55 (page 26 of the Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) be amended as follows :—

(2) (iii) (*a*) *omit* "General" in line 3.
omit "Engineering Degree or" in lines 3 and 4.
(2) (iii) (*c*) *omit* "General" in line 2.

(ii) That Ordinance 57 (*b*) (pages 28 and 29 of Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) be changed as follows :—

At the Intermediate Examination in Science, a candidate shall be examined in—

1. English ... ... 2 papers
2. Vernacular ... ... 1 paper
3. Elementary Mathematics ... ... 1 paper
4. *One* of the following groups :—

(i) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics ...	2 papers in each division of the group.
(ii) Physics, Mathematics and Geology ...	
(iii) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology ...	
(iv) Botany, Geology and Chemistry ...	
(v) Zoology, Geology and Chemistry ...	
(vi) Botany, Zoology and Geology ...	

(iii) That Ordinance 67 (pages 39 to 43 of the Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) be amended by the addition of "Geology—Theory, Practice" under "IV Year—(iii) Civil."

(iv) That Ordinance 74 (pages 44 and 45 of the Calendar, Vol. I for 1930-31) be amended by the omission of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sub-paras and the *substitution* of the following :—

"Provided that only those passing with group (i), *viz.*, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, shall be eligible for admission into the Engineering course."

(v) (*a*) That a course known as the Pre-Medical course extending over a period of six months be introduced, the subjects of study being Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology with an examination called "Pre-Medical Examination" at the end of the course.

(*b*) That students who have passed the I.Sc. Examination of this University with not fewer than two of the above subjects be eligible for admission to the course.

(*c*) That graduates of the University who have passed with one or more of the above subjects be also eligible for admission to the course and be exempted from study and examination in the subjects in which they have already passed the degree examination.

(*d*) That only candidates who have passed the Pre-Medical examination be admitted to the M.B.B.S. Degree course.

The amended portions of the Ordinances 55, (2) (iii) (*a*) an (iii) (*c*), 67 and 74 will read as follows :—

55 (2) (iii) (*a*) and (iii) (*c*).—

(*a*) For students taking Mathematics with or without Physics in Intermediate in Arts or in Intermediate in Science and Intermediate in Science preparatory to Diploma Course, either 35 per cent in Additional Mathematics or 40 per cent in Elementary Mathematics.

(*c*) For students taking any Science subject in Intermediate in Arts or Intermediate in Science, 40 per cent in Elementary Science.

Ordinance 67—IV Year—(iii) Civil, as amended to read as under :—

1. Irrigation.
2. Bridges.
3. Structural Design (including reinforced concrete, masonry and steel structures).
   Do do Drawing.
4. Architectural Design and Construction.
   Do Building Drawing.
5. Roads, Railways, Tunnels.
6. Surveying—Theory, Practice.
7. Survey Drawing.
8. Estimating, Specification and Engineering Economics.
9. Testing Laboratory.
10. Geology—Theory, Practice.

Ordinance 74 :—

No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks in English, 35 per cent in the Second Language and 35 per cent in the whole group of Optional subjects, and also not less than 30 per cent in each of the subjects of the Optional group and in the case of the Intermediate Examination in Science, not less than 35 per cent in Elementary Mathematics.

Provided that only those passing with group (i), *viz.*, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, shall be eligible for admission into the Engineering course.

Amendment proposed.

That the group "Economics, Mathematics and Physics" be *added* to the groups enumerated in the proposed Ordinance 57 (*b*).

Resolution.— **Amendment carried.**

Proposition as amended carried.

9. *Proposition.*—That the following be inserted as Ordinance 79 (A) :—

A candidate who has passed the examination or part of the examination for the B.A. (Pass) or B.Sc. (Pass) Degree may be admitted to an Honours course in one of the subjects studied in the Pass Degree course, with such exemptions as may be granted by the University Council in consideration of his having passed equivalent examinations in English, Second Language and Minor subject at the examination for the Pass Degree.

Resolution —**Carried.**

10. *Proposition.*—That the following be inserted as Ordinance 79 (B) :—

Candidates for Honours recommended for the Pass Degree under the last section of clause 3 of Ordinance 79 above shall be eligible to appear for a subsequent examination (Final) for the Honours Degree within the time limit prescribed in clause (i), provided that they shall not have taken the degree and shall stand by the results of the last examination at which they appear.

Resolution.—**Lost.**

11. *Proposition*—That in the case of endowment scholarships, the scholarships shall, in each case, be awarded in eight equal monthly instalments in August, September, October, November, December, January, February, and March.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

12. *Proposition.*—That the acceptance of the following endowment transferred to this University from the University of Madras be approved :—

Name.—The Bowen Memorial Prize.

Date.—1932.

Amount.—Rs. 14,229-8-5.

Rate of Interest.—Rs. 11,900 in 3½ per cent Government of India Loan; Rs. 1,500 in 5 per cent Govt. of India Loan; Rs. 200 in 6 per cent Govt. of India Loan; Rs. 600 in 5 per cent Mysore Government Fixed Deposit; Rs. 29-8-5 in University Funds.

Donor.—Bowen Memorial Committee.

(Originally instituted in the University of Madras in 1903 and transferred in May 1932 to the University of Mysore at the instance of the President of the Committee, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao)

Condition of grant—The interest accruing from the investment shall be utilised for the award annually of a prize to the best student passing the B. E. Degree Examination in each of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering branches as judged by the results of the final examination for the B. E. Degree Examination in the respective branches immediately after the publication of the results of the examination, the value of the prize being in each case Rs. 150 for the present.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

It was further *resolved* that the thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao for the action taken in transferring the foundation.

13. *Proposition*—That the following amendment of Ordinance 62 A (page 32, Vol. I of Calendar for 1931-32) accepted by the University Council at the meeting held on the 12th November 1932, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Teaching, be approved :—

"That the second para of the Ordinance be deleted."

The Ordinance as amended will read as follows :—

62A. There shall be a course of study for the degree of B.T. extending over one year. It shall comprise—

Group A—Theoretical	600 marks.
(i) Principles	100 marks each.
(ii) Educational Psychology	
(iii) Methods	
(iv) Comparative study of educational systems with special reference to problems of Indian Education	
(v) Class room technique and school organisation ...	

(vi) Mental and Educational Measurements—

(a) Theory —One paper of two hours ... 60 marks.

(b) Practical examination including record of class work and *viva voce* ... ... 40 marks.

Group B—Practice in teaching .. .. 200 marks.

Candidates for the B. T. Degree Examination who have passed in group A (theoretical) and failed in B (practice in teaching) shall be permitted to appear for B (practice in teaching) only and the examination fee for the same shall be rupees fifteen.

To pass the B. T. Degree Examination, a candidate must obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks under A and B separately with a minimum of 30 per cent in each paper. Of passed candidates, those that obtain 60 per cent or more of the total marks shall be placed in order of merit in the first class and others obtaining not less than 50 per cent in the second class likewise in order of merit.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

14. *Proposition*—That this House is of opinion that Music should be one of the Optional subjects prescribed for the Intermediate and the B. A. Degree Examinations of this University and recommends to the University Council that necessary action be taken to give effect to the suggestion.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

15. *Proposition*—That the Board of Audit may be appointed for the life of the Senate that elects it.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

16. *Proposition*—That a committee be appointed to consider the desirability of combining the Mechanical branch with the Electrical branch of the Engineering course.

Resolved **that the question of the desirability of combining the Mechanical Branch with the Electrical Branch of the Engineering course be referred to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology for opinion.**

17. *Proposition*—That better accommodation may be provided for the Women's Intermediate College at Bangalore.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

18. *Proposition*—That a Committee of the Senate be appointed to devise measures for popularizing the University and its work in the State.

Resolution.—**Carried.**

Resolved further that the appointment of the committee be made by the University Council

19. *Proposition*—That the Senate resolves that a vacancy was caused in the Audit Board by the nomination of Mr. K. R. Seshachar to the University Council and that it be duly filled up.

Amendment proposed.

That the following be *substituted for* the Proposition :—

"That when a member of the Board of Audit is nominated to the University Council, his place on the Board of Audit shall be deemed to have become vacant."

Resolution.—**Proposition as amended carried.**

20. *Proposition*—That the Senate resolves that the cadre of the heads of Intermediate Colleges be suitably revised keeping in view the relative importance of the said colleges *inter se.*

After some discussion, the **House resolved to pass on to the next item on the agenda.**

21. *Proposition*—That with a view to encouraging the study of Indian Philosophy in the University, the University Council be pleased to request Mr. M. Hiriyanna, M.A., retired Professor, and, Mr. V. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A., retired Registrar of the University, to accept honorary professorships in the University and to deliver a regular course of lectures on the subject.

Amendment proposed.

Add "and other subjects" *after* "Indian Philosophy" in the second line and *insert* "or other qualified persons either young or old" *after* "retired Registrar of the University" in the fourth line.

The amended proposition will read as—

"That with a view to encouraging the study of Indian Philosophy *and other subjects* in the University, the Universsty Council be pleased to request Mr. M. Hiriyanna, M.A., retired Professor, and Mr. V. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A., retired Registrar of the University, *or other qualified persons either young or old* to accept honorary professorships in the University and to deliver a regular course of lectures on the subjects."

Resolution.—*Resolved* **that the proposition and the amendment be referred to the University Council for opinion.**

22. *Proposition.*—That in the opinion of the Senate the University no longer needs the services of a full-time Vice-Chancellor.

The proposition having been moved and seconded, the House resolved to pass on to the next item on the agenda.

23. *Proposition.*—That extension lectures delivered in the University and lectures on subjects of academic and scientific interest delivered by the Professors of the University in Mysore or outside be published in the University Magazine and reprints therefrom be made available to the public for a nominal price.

Resolution.—**Lost.**

24. *Proposition.*—That the Senate resolves that period attendances in all the colleges of the University be abolished and day attendances only be called for by the University for purposes of term certificates.

Amendments proposed.

(i) In the first line, *add* "and subject" *after* "period."

(ii) In the second line, *add* "and institutions" *after* "Colleges."

The proposition as amended will read as :—

"That the Senate resolves that period and subject attendances in all the colleges and institutions of the University be abolished and day attendances only be called for by the University for purposes of term certificates."

Resolved **that the proposition (with the amendments) be referred to the University Council for consideration.**

25. *Proposition.*—That the Senate do resolve that the duration of the summer vacation be reduced by a fortnight and that of the Christmas Holidays be extended by the same period.

Amendment proposed.

That all the words after "fortnight" be *deleted.*

Resolution.—**Amendment lost. Proposition carried.**

26. *Proposition.*—That necessary steps be taken to amend section 9 (4) of the Mysore University Regulation by the addition of the following words under sub-clause (*c*) before the words "six members elected by the Senate" :—

"The Director for the time being of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the other professors on its staff."

Amendment proposed.

That "and the other professors on its staff" be *deleted.*

Resolution.—**Amendment lost. Proposition lost.**

27. *Proposition.*—That necessary steps be taken to amend section 9 of the Mysore University Regulation as to render possible the inclusion of the following classes of persons as members of the Senate :—

Class 1.—*Ex officio* Members.

Class 2.—Life members including such persons not exceeding 3 as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education, all persons who make a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 to and for the purposes of the University.

Class 3.—Other members including under this head the following :—

Every association making a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 and every person making a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000 and every association or person making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5,000 to or for the purposes of the University shall be entitled to nominate one member to the Senate who shall be a member for five years or as long as the annual contribution continues, as the case may be. Association or persons being donors of sums not less than Rs. 500 to or for the purposes of the University, shall elect such number of members not exceeding five as the Chancellor may fix.

Amendments proposed.

(i) That in class 2 "who in the opinion of the Senate" be *substituted for* "including such persons not exceeding 3 as may be appointed by the Chanceller to be life members on the ground that they."

(ii) That in the same class "other than for communal purposes" be *added after* "the University."

(iii) That the following be *substituted for* Class 3 :—

"Other members including.—

(*a*) Representatives of public or local bodies, municipalities, and associations, making a lump donation of not less than Rs. 50,000 or an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 10,000, the right in the latter case, of returning a member continuing as long as the contribution lasts.

(*b*) Representatives of public or local bodies, municipalities, associations and persons making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 1,000 each, such public or local bodies, municipalities, associations and persons forming a constituency and returning one member for every ten members comprised in the said constituency."

The House resolved to pass on to the next item on the agenda.

28. *Proposition.*—That facilities be provided by the University of Mysore to afford necessary training for those who elect to sit for the I. C. S. and other All-India Service Examinations.

Resolution.—**Lost.**

29. *Proposition.*—That two more examinations be held in October 1933 and April 1934, respectively, for the benefit of the unsuccessful students in the I.Sc. (Engineering and Medicine) Examinations to be held in March 1933.

Resolved **that the proposition be referred to the University Council for such action as may be possible.**

VI. (*a*) **The following propositions were withdrawn by permission of the House :—**

(i) *Proposition.*—That a Committee of the Senate be appointed to prepare a scheme for the publication of an up-to-date Lexicon in Kannada.

(ii) *Proposition.*—That all the Professors of the Mysore University and Superintendents of all the Colleges be *ex-officio* members of the Senate.

(*b*) **The following propositions were not moved :—**

(i) *Proposition.*—That, with a view to securing adequate representation of the University in the Legislative Council and in the Representative Assembly, Government be requested to modify the rules made in this behalf, so as to increase the number of representatives to these bodies to two and four respectively.

(ii) *Proposition.*—That admissions to the B.A. (Hons.) and B.Sc. (Hons.) and the M.A. and M.Sc. courses in the University be not delayed beyond the second week of July.

(iii) *Proposition.*—That records of the proceedings of meetings of the Senate be published and issued to the Fellows, as was being done till recently.

(iv) *Proposition.*—That the University should take early steps to confer suitable honorary degrees on persons of high merit in the Sciences and Arts, especially in the Mysore State.

(v) *Proposition.*—That the University should minimise the practice of filling up Boards of Examiners with persons from outside the State.

(vi) *Proposition*—That in Ordinance No. 74, the minimum for a pass in English be reduced from 40 per cent to 35 per cent. The amended ordinance would read as under :—

No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science unless he obtains not less than 35 per cent of the total number of marks in English, 35 per cent in Second Language and 35 per cent in the whole group of Optional subjects, and also not less than 30 per cent in each of the subjects of the Optional group and, in the case of the Intermediate Examination in Science, not less than 35 per cent in Compulsory Mathematics.

No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Medicine) unless he obtains not less than 35 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Mathematics and 35 per cent in the written examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, 35 per cent in the practical and *viva voce* examinations put together in each of these subjects, and 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks in these last four subjects.

No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Engineering) unless he obtains not less than 35 per cent of the total number of marks in English, 35 per cent in the Second Language, 35 per cent in each of the Optional subjects and 50 per cent of the aggregate in the Science subjects including Mathematics.

Provided that candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Engineering) or for the Intermediate Examination in Science (leading to Medicine) who fail to obtain the minima prescribed for the respective examinations but obtain not less than 35 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Mathematics, 35 per cent in the Second Language (in the case of Engineering), 30 per cent in each of the other subjects and 35 per cent of the aggregate marks in these last, shall be declared eligible for admission to the B.Sc. course in such group of subjects as the University Council may decide.

(vii) *Proposition.*—That the Deans of Faculties should not hold the same office for more than two consecutive terms.

(vii) *Proposition.*—That the extent of holidays and vacations now prevailing in the University is not in the best interests of University Education, and be reduced substantially.

(ix) *Proposition.*—That the Senate feels that the Kannada Publication Committee has not come up to expectations, and desires the University Council to make it more dynamic by re-modelling its personnel policies.

Amendment.—Substitute "volconic" for "dynamic."

(x) *Proposition.*—That the Senate desires the Faculties and Boards of Studies to re-organise the courses of studies so as to afford instruction in the practical sciences, such as Agricultural Chemistry, Industrial Engineering and Commercial Economics.

E. P. METCALFE,

Vice-Chancellor and Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

Further rules in continuation of those published with Notification No. 23322, dated the 11th May 1932 (on page 792, part III of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 19th May 1932) regarding the provision to enable candidates not successful in the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations under the old rules to complete the degree by taking corresponding examinations under the new rules.—

I. The fee for tuition shall be as follows:—

(i) For canditates taking the complete course under clause 2—Rs. 120.

(ii) For candidates taking the complete course with exemption in English only—Rs. 100.

(iii) In other cases, attendance at college is optional; if admission is sought, fees shall be regulated by the scale in Ordinance 96, as revised.

II. The fees for admission to the examination shall be as follows.—

(i) For candidates appearing for the whole examination under clause 1, *viz*:—

Compulsory English
Optional English
Second Language
Two Optional subjects } Rs. 36.

(ii) For candidates appearing for the Language group only under clause 3—Rs. 18.

(iii) For candidates appearing for English (Compulsory) only under clause 4—Rs. 12.

(iv) For candidates appearing for two Optional subjects under clause 5—Rs. 18.

(v) For candidates appearing under clauses 2 and 6 after undergoing the course, same fees as in Ordinance 98.

III. The minima for a pass shall be the same as in the old rules, namely:—

PART I.—Languages.

(i) Compulsory English and Optional English together	35 per cent.
(ii) Second Language	35 ,,
Aggregate of Part I	40 ,,

PART II.

Each Optional subject	35 per cent.
Aggregate of Optional subjects	40 ,,

Note.—*Arts subjects*—Class marks will not be added.
Science subjects and Mathematics—Previous class marks will be taken into consideration according to the prescribed rules.

IV. The following shall be the correspondence of Optional subjects as between the old scheme and the new in Arts subjects in regard to the B.A. Degree Examination:—

Subjects in the old scheme	Corresponding subjects in the new scheme
1. **History.**— (i) Indian History. (ii) European History from 1789. (iii) Indian Political Institutions.	(i) Indian History. (ii) European History after 1789. (iii) Indian Political Institutions. *N.B.*—Candidates who failed in the examination under the old rules taking History as one of the Optional subjects will be examined in the paper on Indian Political Institutions in place of European History 476-1789.
2. (a) **Economics and Political Science.**— (i) General Economics. (ii) Political Science. (iii) Economics and Political Science with special reference to Indian conditions after 1850.	(i) Economics—General I. (ii) Economics—General II, (iii) Comparative Politics.

Subjects in the old scheme	Corresponding subjects in the new scheme
(b) **Economics and Statistics.**— (i) Economics. (ii) Statistics. (iii) Economics and Political Science with reference to Indian conditions after 1850.	(i) General Economics I. (ii) General Economics II. (iii) Elements of Statistics.
3. **Philosophy I.**— (i) Psychology. (ii) Logic and Theory of Knowledge. (iii) Indian Philosophy.	(i) General Psychology. (ii) Logic. (iii) Indian Philosophy.
4. **Philosophy II.**— (i) Ethics. (ii) Political Philosophy. (iii) Sociology.	(i) Ethics. (ii) Political Philosophy. (iii) Principles of Sociology—I Paper.
5. **Philosophy III.**— 1. General Psychology. 2. Experimental Psychology. 3. Educational Psychology.	1. General Psychology. 2. Experimental Psychology (Theory). 3. Experimental Psychology (Practical).
6. (a) **Mathematics.**— 1. Trigonometry and Geometry. 2. Algebra and Calculus. 3. Astronomy. 4. Dynamics.	1. Pure Mathematics I. 2. Pure Mathematics II. 3. Applied Mathematics, Dynamics, Statics and Astronomy.
(b) **Mathematics.**— 1. Trigonometry and Geometry. 2. Algebra and Calculus. 3. General Statistics. 4. Applied Mathematics (Economics)	1. Pure Mathematics I. 2. Pure Mathematics II. 3. Applied Mathematics:—General Statistics, and application of Mathematics to Economics and Mental and Social Measurements.

N.B.—In the third paper in Mathematics (b), alternative questions will be set in respect of those relating to Mental and Social Measurements.

7. In the case of other subjects, the whole examination in the corresponding subject under the new rules will be taken.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Report of the Audit Board to the Senate for the year 1931-32.

I

The Board was reconstituted at the meeting of the Senate in November 1931 as under :—

1. Mr. K. R. Seshachar (elected by the members as Chairman.)
2. Mr. V. L. D'Souza.
3. Mr. J. Mahomed Imam.

The Board held its first meeting on the 28th May 1932 and decided upon the programme of inspection to be adopted and the points to be considered in respect of examination of accounts aud matters relating to finances of the University. Some of the reports of inspection by the Special Auditor and the Comptroller in previous years were considered. The Special Auditor was present at the meeting by the request and explained the nature of the irregularities liable to occur in the accounts of public institutions. The Board met again on the 25th July 1932 at Mysore and examined the books and registers of the institutions in Mysore, (*viz.*, the University office, the Maharaja's College, the Medical College, the Intermediate College, the University Library, the University Union, the Maharaja's College Hostel, the Oriental Library, and the Archaeological Office) on the 26th, 27th and 28th July. The Bangalore institutions, namely, the Central College, the Engineering College, the Intermediate Colleges, the Medical School, the Union and the Hostels, were inspected during the three days, 8th, 9th and 10th August. The Board met again on the 11th to consider its recommendations.

The Chairman of the Board was invited to be present at the meetings of the University Council in which the Budget was discussed. He was present at one of the meetings.

Detailed reports of audits carried out and registers inspected have been separately forwarded to the Registrar in such cases as were thought necessary for information and needful action. The Board have not inspected the Shimoga Intermediate College. A separate Report will bo sent in due course.

We have a few observations to make on the budget in general: The excesses and lapses on budget grants do not call for any special remarks as the deviations are generally small. Moreover, the expenditure on T. A., contingencies, equipment and similar items was kept down under instructions from the University with a view to retrenchment.

In this connection the Board desires to point out that the main expenditure of the University is on establishment and the amount required for all other items is about Rs. 4·5 lakhs. Of this amount, a sum of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs is absorbed by repairs of buildings, remuneration of examiners and payment of scholarships, the expenditure on which is subject to proper checks. The balance, namely, Rs. 2·5 lakhs is the expenditure defrayed under equipment, library, laboratories, contingencies and T.A. A very large portion of this amount is also subject to satisfactory checks owing to the system of purchase through Stores Purchase Committee and pre-audit of bills before payment. The amount paid without proper check namely through imprest and D. C. bills works out to a small sum of about Rs. 25,000 for all the institutions of the University. Payments of stipends and scholarships and on the receipt side the cash transactions on account of the collections of fees of various kinds orm a fairly considerable amount. The possibility of leakage of funds is confined to these amounts namely, imprest money, payments of stipends and cash receipts. Clerical irregularities and defalcations are therefore the main risks to be safeguarded against.

Further, the appointment of a special auditor and recently instituted periodical inspections by the Comptroller have helped to minimise irregularities and systematise accounts considerably. The Board have gone through most of the audit reports and reviews of the Comptroller and find that on the whole the accounts have been brought to a satisfactory condition.

We now pass on to consider in some detail those matters which, in our opinion, require attention. Action may be taken on the lines suggested, if need be, after consultation with the Comptroller.

(*a*) The cash transactions in all the institutions were entrusted to accountants from whom no security had been taken except in the Central and the Engineering Colleges where the securities amounted to Rs. 500 and Rs, 100, respectively. Moreover, except in the Central College, the checks exercised on the collection and verification of cash even on days of heavy transactions, such as collection of fees and payment of salaries, and scholarships, are found to be inadequate. In the case of the Medical College and the Medical School due to the onerous duties of the officers in charge, the cash transactions were left to the clerks in charge entirely, even the key of the chest being left with them although the formal entries in the cash book were found to be correct.

In the Women's Intermediate College at Bangalore the cash transactions were being scrutinised very carefully by the Superintendent and all arrangements for scrutinising cash were completely satisfactory. It is suggested that the attention of the heads of institutions should be invited to the necessity for careful verification and check at least on days of heavy transactions and that security deposits should be recovered from all clerical hands dealing with cash.

All the institutions have valuable properties in the shape of equipment, library books and furniture. The arrangements for their custody and accounting are not the same in all institutions. In the Science Colleges generally, the charge of these properties is sectionalised and the professor of each department makes himself responsible for his section. In the Arts Colleges the heads of institutions themselves look to the proper accounting of the properties in their charge. The Principal or the Professor, as the case may be, receives the articles when additions are made to the stock and gets them posted in what are called "Accession Registers" and generally attests such posting. In some cases the annual counting and verification of stock is based on these registers and the procedure appears unobjectionable, but in several instances it was found that the annual counting was checked from a new register into which the items had been posted from the accession register, but the transfer of these items from the one to the other was not duly attested by the authority in charge. We are not certain that this may not turn out to be a fruitful source of leakage. The bills, vouchers and the accession books are lost sight of in course of time and the register from which the annual verification is made comes to be the only record showing the properties of the University. The point to be borne in mind is that the permanent register (the accession register or the transfer register as the case may be) on which the annual counting is based is the real record showing the belongings of the institution as such a register should show signs of careful check and be unimpeachable.

It is a common practice especially in institutions equipped with laboratories and workshops to make payments for articles, contingent or otherwise, urgent or not, from imprest. Imprest is really intended for urgent purchases or purchases of perishable articles. To pay for equipment, etc., out of imprest is to remove from the scope of pre-audit a very large number of transactions. At present there is a limit only on the amount an institution can pay on a single bill, irrespective of the nature of the articles purchased or the urgency of the payment. It is not surprising therefore that some institutions disburse 40 per cent or even more of their

annual grant out of imprest, the imprest being renewed at frequent intervals, in some cases from three to five times a month. The Registrar stated that steps were being taken to call for annual indents of all articles required so that payment of all bills other than contingent may be made after pre-audit and countersignature. This procedure may be found difficult in practice and some latitude will have to be allowed to colleges with laboratories and workshops to manage. We suggest that for each institution according to its needs an annual limit may be fixed for payments through imprest, all bills other than contingent being sent for pre-audit and countersignature to the Registrar's Office. However, if this proposal is to work satisfactorily, audit of bills in the Registrar's Office has to be expedited. Some institutions urged the necessity for an increase of imprest to save the trouble of recoupment. In view of the suggestions made, an increase of imprest appears unnecessary.

In the Maharaja's College, however, there is a genuine need for enhancing the imprest amount. It is fixed at a small sum, *viz.*, Rs. 25 and the institution has to meet the demands from the Psychological Laboratory in addition to the ordinary demands.

The registers in use in the various institutions admit of standardisation and simplification. They appear formidable in number, size and complexity and no two registers though used for the same purpose in the different institutions appear alike. Thus, while the form of the cash books (one for receipts and the other for disbursements) is prescribed by the University Office, the institutions have been permitted to print their own registers. In the result, the cash books in use vary from college to college. Some of them, judging, by their size, must have involved considerable outlay. In addition to the cash books, several registers are maintained in each institution for different purposes. But they differ considerably in form, bulk, quality of paper, thickness of binding, etc. Standardisation of registers is very necessary both to simplify accounts and to avoid delay. It is desirable that the University Office should supply the registers to the institutions.

(*e*) There is no up-to-date account manual laying down clearly the powers and duties of the heads of institutions. A revised manual is urgently required to remove indefiniteness and uncertainty. The principals and heads of departments were quite agreeable to give effect to the rules and orders if only they could be made available in a handy form. An account manual brought up-to-date will serve as a work of reference and go a long way to minimise errors and reduce delays. It will also enable the auditors to discover which rules have become unworkable or which rules are frequently violated.

(*f*) There are several thousand volumes of publications issued both by the University and Oriental Library. They are evidently intended for sale, but anticipations regarding demand have not been fulfilled. We shall not be far wrong if we estimate their value at over half a lakh of rupees. The copies are stored in the cellars of the Oriental Library. A part of stock is soiled and damaged. Some of the publications are as old as twenty years. If the books are not disposed of quickly, they may become utterly useless and a large write-off will be necessary. It is desirable to reduce prices to stimulate demand. To push sales, it seems wiser to reduce the price to the public than to increase the discount to the sellers.

(*g*) The Audit Board is re-constituted every year. The accounts of the University and the examination of the finances are technical matters requiring sustained and careful study. All that the Audit Board can do in one year is to get a superficial idea of the financial working of the University. To do really usefull and effective work, it is felt that the same Board should be in continuous touch with the accounts and finances of the University for a much longer period than one year. It is, therefore, suggested that in future the Audit Board should be appointed for the life of the Senate.

9. (i) We enquired into the working of the hostels. We kept in view the impression prevailing in certain quarters that all is not well with the management of these institutions. We could find no support whatever for the notion that the hostels are not run efficiently. The vouchers, the receipts, the cash books, the issue registers, in short, the accounts, generally, have been carefully checked by the authorities responsible for the management of the hostels. However, it appeared to us that if the purchases in all the hostels were systematised and put on an impersonal basis, the monthly charge could still further be reduced. If proof were needed for our remark, it is found in the disparity in the charges between the months of July and August practically in all the hostels.

	July 1930-31			*August* 1930-31		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Maharaja's College Hostel ...	11	11	2	... 12	12	0
Central College Hostel (all items)	25	8	1	... 27	7	10
Engineering College Hostel ..	11	4	5	... 11	7	6

The disparity is due to the fact that in the month of July the Warden is solely responsible for the purchases; while in the month of August and the remaining months the prefects elected by the Boarders do all the marketing. The Warden has larger experience and better facilities than the prefects and he can be depended upon to get the best value for the outlay. The problem is how to retain the prefect system and yet secure the purchase of articles on

the best terms in the cheapest markets. Our suggestions with which the Wardens are generally in agreement are as follows :—

(1) Purchase of all the principal commodities like, rice, oil, ghee, fuel. wheet, dhal and sugar should be placed, as far as possible, with a co-operative store. The prices in a co-operative store are fixed. The quotations may be obtained from time to time; there is a possibility of reduction of price for large and regular purchases; there is also the possibility of a rebate on purchase. Moreover, the quality of the commodities is dependable and there is no risk whatever of unfair dealing. In one of the hostels, we discovered that the purchase of coffee showed differences in conversion of weight by maund into weight in pounds- the range of variation being from 24 lbs. to 28 lbs. Similarly, the price of coffee per maund varied from Rs. 14, to Rs. 18-4-0 within a couple of months. To avoid such losses, purchases should be made through a co-operative society. In the Central College Hostel, the system of purchases from stores was instituted in November 1931 and the Warden assured us that as a result there was a drop in the monthly charges. The Warden and the perfects may not be bound to buy from a society alone. It may be left to their discretion to deal with a wholesale firm if they find it cheaper or more dependable than a co-operative store, *e.g.*, plantain leaves from Nanjangud, cocoanuts from Turuvekere or Tiptur, coffee from Chikmagalur or Hunsur. Emphasis is laid on bulk purchases and the economies to be effected from large scale dealing.

(2) Purchases of articles which are wanted in small quantities or which are perishable are also, like the durable commodities mentioned in the preceding section, entrusted to the prefects. Such purchases are made every day and one has to go to the bazaar for them. The perfects act on their own responsibility. There is room for leakage, deception, loss and malpractices of all kinds and the shop-keepers are not slow to take advantage of the inexperience and trustfulness of the prefects. Nor can the Warden exercise any check on the purchases for the vouchers, in most cases, cannot be had from the illiterate dealers in the bazaar. It is, therefore, suggested that all purchases in so far as they cannot be placed through a co-operative store may be made on the joint responsibility of the Warden or the manager and the prefect, so that as between the two, the shop-keeper will be forced to deal fairly and squarely.

(3) To complete the chain of control and check, all issue of articles to the cooks and servants must be carefully weighed and controlled not by the prefect alone as at present but by the prefect assisted by the office. In one of the hostels, we discovered marked differences in quantity between the book balances and the actual quantity in stock, *e.g.*, the shortage in seers after the rice was cleaned by the servants varied between a little over a seer per palla to 20½ seers per palla, evidently an instance of leakage. Supervision by the prefect and the manager jointly is absolutely necessary to prevent unnecessary shortage, wastage and leakage.

(4) We also emphasize the necessity for monthly or quarterly audit of the hostel accounts by a private agency. The Maharaja's College Hostel engages the services of an auditor who carries out a scrutiny every month detecting errors and irregularities, if any. At the end of the year, he makes a report on the accounts which enables all those interested in the affairs of the hostel to make a correct apprisal of the accounts kept and the measures adopted by the authorities. The system of private audit may be introduced also in the other hostels of the University. In addition to private audit, the University Office may depute a special auditor to check the accounts accasionally.

10. So far, we were concerned with the examination of the accounts of the University. We now pass on to consider the ways and means and the financial effects of important measures in contemplation and make recommendations bearing on the improvement of the finances of the University :—

(1) The University has on hand various schemes tending towards simplification of studies and consequent reduction in expenditure. Thus, it is proposed to abolish one or two Intermediate Colleges, reduce the number of papers in Honours courses, limit the options in the B.A. (Pass), grant the M.A., and M.Sc. Degrees on the results of one year's study instead of two, do away with certain degrees like the B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hons.) in some of the colleges. These proposals are bound to have a favourable effect on the finances of the University. The extent to which the simplification and reduction process can be carried on without detriment to the growth of the University, is a point worth considering and also the amount of economies in salary and equipment that such a process may be made to yield.

(2) Although the University is put in charge of such departments as the Archæological Office, the Oriental Library, the Medical School and the scheme for Backward Communities Scholarships which may be said to be the proper concern of the Government, comments are made in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly as if the whole grant for the University is for purposes of the University education alone. The University Council recently considered the advisability of showing these items of expenditure in a separate form. The public has to be informed that the University is not the sole beneficiary of the Government grant but that it shares with Government the responsibility

of administering certain departments which involves the diversion of a considerable part of the grant. These activities do not fall strictly within the legitimate sphere of the University and all expenditure upon them must be shown as a real deduction from the Government grant.

(3) The Chairman of the Audit Board expounded a scheme for combining the mechanical and electrical branches of Engineering in the University. The members of the Audit Board though not engineers themselves are in a position to appreciate his point of view and support his scheme. The Chairman points out that in India, as in fact all over the world power from Hydro-electric schemes or from steam-generated electricity is replacing all other kinds of power. Judging from the engineering needs of the present and even more of the future, a considerable part of the syllabus for mechanical engineering has become practically useless or unnecessary. The best way out of the difficulty would be to combine the two branches of engineering into one, the combination being based on the needs of the present day. Mr. Forbes, the late Chief Electrical Engineer of the State, was of the same opinion and suggested a combined scheme. The Andhra University seems to have some such scheme in contemplation. If the combination proposed is found to result in considerable savings, as we expect it will, the saving could be utilised in financing chemical and technological engineering in which the scope for employment seems to be considerable and continually expanding.

(4) The College of Engineering has fairly well-equipped workshops and laboratories. With slight additions, it seems possible to undertake repair work or new work of a minor character for private parties. Construction of small electrical fans, motor and transformers and repair of motor cars, pumps and oil engines are instances in point. There is a two-fold advantage from such activities: one is to recoup at least a portion of the expenditure on the laboratory and the workshop and the other is to train the student in practical work so that he is not afraid to set up for himself when he passes out of the college. In the report of the Benares University "sale of Manufacture" appears as a source of income and in 1925-26 the Engineering Department earned about Rs. 30,000.

(5) At a time when the finances of the University are strained to the utmost and when every passing year brings fresh demands upon its slender resources, it is worthwhile considering the possibility of recruiting a part of the teaching staff from young men eminently qualified in various subjects who are without employment and also from senior men who, though retired from official life, are actively interested in the subjects which they formerly taught. These can be at best part-time lecturers. It may be contended on behalf of the suggestion that it will reduce the salary bill to some extent and that it will utilise the intellectual resources of the community which now run to waste for want of adequate employment. That there is no novelty in the suggestion is borne out by the system of part time professors and lecturers in the Medical College. We desire to point out that the suggestion admits of further expansion and application especially in the Science Colleges of the University. Thus, in the Engineering College, subjects like railways, sanitary engineering, irrigation, architecture, water supply, reinforced concrete, can be dealt with by experts with long experience in the Public Works Department.

(6) The University, has now reached a stage when strenuous attempts should be made to build up an endowment fund. Perhaps, the limit to which the University can look to Government assistance has been reached. At any rate there is no immediate prospect of the grant being increased to keep pace with the needs of an expanding and developing University. Complete autonomy amounting to self-dependence in financial matters will free the University from the leading strings of the Government and enable it to pursue the ideals of a modern University unhampered by considerations of administrative convenience or Government policy. As yet we cannot conceive of a day when the University could depend on its own resources irrespective of Government grants. But it should not be beyond the persuasive capacity of the University Council and the members of the Senate to induce people to co-operate in the noble task of collecting funds for the upkeep and development of their University and thus supplement the very limited assistance from Government. The endowment fund can only come from the patrons of art and learning, the captains of industry and the merchant princes. Private philanthropy in the State is keenly alive to the duty of relieving distress and assisting the afflicted. Large amounts are made over every year in normal times to build hospitals and dispensaries, chattrams and choultries, town-halls and high schools. It has to be stimulated in the cause of University education. Already the University has attracted a considerable amount of funds in the shape of scholarships and freeships, prizes and medals. The time has now come when the University should boldly and persistently appeal to the public for support in the spirit in which the Benares and Andhra Universities have done. It is the responsibility of the University like ours, supported as it is by the tax-payers, to demonstrate to the public the real value of University education and especially to convince the unlettered by means of extension lectures, educational films, wireless performances all over the State, the

utility and justification for spending public money on higher education. No University will prosper in the material sense if it hides its light behind a bushel. It must be the aim of the University to make the people participate in the tangible and intangible benefits of University education. The ground having been prepared, University Council will proceed to evolve an organisation for the collection of the endowment fund. District committees of Senate members, co-operation between the University Executive and men of influence, propaganda, social service and settlement work by the alumni—these are some of the suggestions that readily spring to mind. But the details of the organisation may be thought out by the University Council.

II.

"We visited the Intermediate College, Shimoga, on Tuesday, 27th September 1932.

The accounts for the months of February and March 1932 were checked by us and found correct.

The Superintendent sends the cash collections daily to the treasury and the balance, if any, is carefully checked by him and kept in the safe.

All items of expenditure, however small, are supported by vouchers.

The imprest money is Rs. 20. It is ample for the purpose of imprest. It is hardly ever recouped more than once a month.

The library register is properly kept and all the postings therein are duly checked by one of the staff who acts as a Librarian.

The stock register contains all the items of furniture. The annual counting is based upon an "abstract register" but the entries therein are not duly attested by the authorities. To prevent leakage, it is quite necessary that all such entries should be checked by the Superintendent.

The number of students on the rolls is 46 and the number of admissions in the Junior class is 20. The strength of the college has steadily diminished from 74 students in 1928-29 to 46 in 1932-33. From a financial standpoint, it does not seem desirable to maintain a college at Shimoga. The college seems to attract students of the middle class, *i.e.*, sons of parents with moderate means who generally happen to be residents of Shimoga. The well-to-do students migrate to Bangalore or Mysore as they can afford to do so. The poor students also are attracted to the Colleges in Mysore and Bangalore as in these cities they could depend upon the support of the charitable institutions who dispense free boarding and other kinds of assistance to needy students."

APPENDIX C.

The Sri Lakshmibayamma Scholarships.

Founder.—Sri Lakshmibayamma (late), Bangalore City.
Object.—For the benefit of students of the Brahmin and the Jain communities.
Amount.—Rs. 4,000.
Date.—1930.
Rate of Interest on Investment.—5½ per cent of Mysore Government Fixed Deposits.

1. *Conditions of Grant.*—A scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 per year shall be awarded annually in the Junior Intermediate class and shall be tenable for two years subject to conditions of satisfactory progress, attendance and conduct.

2. Students of the Brahmin and the Jain communities shall be eligible for the scholarship in alternate years.

3. The scholarship shall be awarded in the Junior Intermediate class to the best student belonging to the community entitled for the scholarship in the year, as judged by the results in the preceding S.S.L.C. Examination.

4. Students who hold merit scholarships and who, in the opinion of the College Council are well-to-do, shall not be eligible for the scholarship.

5. If the scholarship falls vacant from any cause, the same shall be awarded to another eligible student in the same class and belonging to the same community as the previous holder and shall be tenable for the remainder of his course subject to conditions of satisfactory progress, attendance and conduct.

6. If in any year the scholarship is not awarded for want of an eligible candidate, the interest accruing for that year shall be added to the corpus of the endowment.

7. It shall be competent for the University Council to amend the terms of award to suit changes, if any, in the course of studies, without detriment to the object of the Founder.

APPENDIX D.

The Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya Scholarships, Gold Medals and Prize.

Founder.—Dharma Pravritha Dharmadhikari Pandit Navinam Ramanujacharya. (Late)
Object.—For the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Mysore.
Date.—1917.
Amount.—Rs. 30,000.
Rate of interest.—5 per-cent. (Charitable Endowments).
Conditions.—

I. SCHOLARSHIPS.—

1. Only Brahmana students shall be eligible for the scholarships. Those who have other means of their own shall not be eligible.

2. (*a*) Eight scholarships shall be awarded annually as below.—
(i) One of the value of Rs. 120 a year in each of the Intermediate classes.
(ii) One of the value of Rs. 150 a year in each of the B.A. (Pass) Degree classes.
(iii) One of the value of Rs. 180 a year in each of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree classes.
(iv) One of the value of Rs. 180 a year in the M.A. Degree class in Sanskrit.

(*b*) In the case of scholarships (i), (ii) and (iii) above, only students who take Sanskrit as an Optional subject shall be eligible provided that in the case of Honours students, preference shall be given to those who take Sanskrit as a Major subject.

3. Fresh awards of the scholarships in any class shall be made on the results of the preceding examination qualifying the candidate to proceed on the proposed course of study. The candidate should have passed in the entire examination obtaining not less than 50 per cent of the total marks in Sanskrit. In the event of more candidates than one competing for a scholarship, it shall be awarded to the one securing the highest percentage of marks in Sanskrit preference being given to those who have taken Sanskrit as an Optional subject.

4. The scholarships shall be awarded by a Committee appointed by the University Council, including the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal, Maharaja's College, and a descendant of the donor.

5. Scholarships awarded in the junior classess shall be continued throughout the course, subject to the same rules of conduct and progress as are applicable to Government scholarships. The committee should have power to withdraw scholarships for unsatisfactory conduct.

6. Vacancies occurring in any class shall be filled by a fresh award in that class.

II. MEDALS.—

1. One medal of the value of Rs. 60 shall be awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination in Sanskrit as a Major subject passing in first or second class.

2. One medal of the value of Rs. 60 shall be awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the M.A. Degree Examination in Sanskrit.

III. PRIZE.—

1. A prize called the Navinam Ramanujacharya Sanskrit Prize; of the value of Rs. 120, shall be awarded annually under the following conditions by the University Council for the best essay in Sanskrit on a subject previously prescribed in consultation with the Board of Studies in Sanskrit.

2. The Prize shall be open to graduates of any Indian University of not more them ten years' standing.

3. The subject for the essay shall be publicly notified by the Registrar a year before the date fixed for receiving the essay.

4. The essay should reach the Registrar of the University of Mysore on or before the 30th June of the year in which the award is made.

5. Each essay shall be marked with a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing his name, the year in which he took his first degree and full particulars regarding his academic course, his post office address and a declaration that the essay sent in by him is his own *bona fide* composition.

6. The essay shall be examined by two judges nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

7. The Council may withhold the prize in any year, if the essays submitted be considered by the judges to be of insufficient merit.

IV. GENERAL.

1. When any award is not made in any year, the amount left over shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

2. When such a measure is likely to enhance the income of the fund, the investment may, with the sanction of Government, be altered by the University Council, but always so as to have the guarantee of His Highness' Government both for the principal and for the income.

APPENDIX E.

Revised Courses of Studies for the Honours Degree Examinations.

I. ENGLISH.

Major Subject—(1) Chaucer and History of English Language ... } 8 papers
(2) History of English Literature ...
(3) Shakespeare ...
(4) Elizabethan Literature ...
(5), (6) and (7) Post-Elizabethan Literature ...
(8) Comparative Drama ...

Minor Subject—(1) Rhetoric and Principles of Criticism ... 1 paper
(2) Outlines of English History ... 1 paper
(3) *One* of the following :— ... 2 papers
(i) Kannada Literature ... } Based on prescribed text-books
(ii) Urdu do ...
(iii) Sanskrit do ...
(iv) Persian do ...
(v) Politics comprising—
(*a*) English Political Thought in a prescribed period.
(*b*) Select text-books with reference to the above period.

II. KANNADA.

Major Subject—(1) Jaina Literature ... 1 paper
(2) Veerasaiva Literature ... 1 paper
(3) Brahmana Literature ... 1 paper
(4) Poetics and Prosody ... 1 paper
(5) Old Kannada Grammar (as in *Sabdamanidarpana*) and History of Language (a general view) ... 1 paper
(6) History of Literature (a general view) ... 1 paper
[Text-books to be prescribed under (1),(2) and (3)]
(7) and (8) Sanskrit Language and Literature ... 2 papers

Minor Subject—(1) Tamil or Telugu—Two papers
(i) Text-books and Grammar ... 1 paper
(ii) Translation from Kannada into the Selected Language and *vice versa* ... 1 paper
(2) Cultural and Historical Studies—relating to Karnataka—a general knowledge of Social and Political History, Religious History and Archæology (including Architecture, Sculpture, Iconography, Numismatics and Palæography) ... 2 papers

III. SANSKRIT.

Major Subject—(1) Prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose, the selections being fairly representative of the Vedic and Epic Literature ... 2 papers
(2) One of the Darsanas ... 2 papers
(3) Poetics ... 1 paper
(4) Grammar and Elements of Comparative Philology ... 1 paper
(5) History of Sanskrit Literature and Criticism ... 1 paper
(6) Translation and Composition ... 2 papers

Total ... 9 papers.

Minor Subject (as in the Pass Course).—

(1)	Classical Prose, Selections from the works of Dandi, Bana, Subandhu, etc. ...	1 paper
(2)	Classical Poetry, Selections from the works of Kalidasa, Bharavi, Magha, etc. ...	
(3)	One prescribed Drama and Poetics ...	1 paper
(4)	Grammar including a select portion of Siddhanta Kaumudi ..	1 paper
(5)	History of Classical Literature and Criticism with special reference to books prescribed under 1, 2 and 3.	
	Total ...	3 papers

IV. PERSIAN.

Major Subject—

(1)	Modern Prose and Poetry ...	1 paper
(2)	Indo-Iranian Philology ...	1 paper
(3)	Political History of Persia ...	1 paper
(4)	Outline of Islamic Philosophy ..	1 paper
(5)	Sufism ...	1 paper
(6)	Elements of Avestan Literature ...	1 paper
(7)	Elements of Arabic Literature ...	1 paper
(8)	Essay on a subject connected with Persian Literature.	1 paper
	Total ...	8 papers

Minor Subject—

(1)	Classical Prose and Poetry ...	1 paper*
(2)	History of Literature and Language ...	1 paper*
(3)	Translation : English into Persian and *vice versa* ...	1 paper*
(4)	Drama and Fiction ...	1 paper

*Common to B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary and B.A. (Pass) Examinations.

V. AVESTAN AND PAHLAVI.

Major Subject—

(1)	Pre-Islamic Religion and Philosophy of Iran ...	1 paper
(2) and (3)	Pahlavi Literature : (Text-books : 1 paper ; Translation : 1 paper) ...	2 papers
(4)	Pazend and early Classical Persian up to Suljukid period ...	1 paper
(5) and (6)	Elements of Vedic Literature (Text-books 1 paper ; Translation : 1 paper) ...	2 papers
(7)	Political History of Pre- Islamic period ...	1 paper
(8)	Outline of Greek Philosophy ..	1 paper

Minor Subject—

(1)	Prose and Poetry ...	3 papers*
(2)	History of Literature ..	
(3)	Translation ..	
(4)	Grammar ...	1 paper

*Common to B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary and B.A. (Pass) Examinations.

VI. ARABIC.

Major Subject—

(1)	Advanced Grammar ...	1 paper
(2)	Comparative Study of Semetic Philology ...	1 paper
(3)	Rhetoric and Prosody ...	1 paper
(4)	Outline of Islamic Philosophy ...	1 paper
(5)	History of Islamic Civilization ..	1 paper
(6)	History of the Development of Islamic Sects ...	1 paper
(7)	Neo-Platonic Philosophy ...	1 paper
(8)	Eassy on a subject connected with the Islamic Arts and Architecture ..	1 paper
	Total ..	8 papers

Minor Subject—

(1)	Poetry and Prose (Classical) ...	3 papers*
(2)	History of Literature ...	
(3)	Translation ...	
(4)	Modern Prose and Poetry (1850 to the present time.)	1 paper
	Total ...	4 papers

* Common to B.A. (Hons.) and B.A. (Pass)

VII. HISTORY.

Major Subject.—(1) Essay.
(2) Ancient Europe to about 476 A. D. or Mediæval Europe 476 A. D. to 1500 A. D. or Indian Archæology with special reference to South India.
(3) Modern Europe (1500 to 1914) ... ... } 8 papers
(4) Ancient India to about 1300 A. D. ... ...
(5) Modern India from about 1300 A. D. ... ...
(6) A Special Subject in History ... ...
(7) History of Civilization-Eastern ... ...
(8) Do Western ... ...

Minor Subject.—

Any two of—
1. Economics—Two papers (the first two of the Pass Course) ... } 4 papers
2. Politics—Two papers (Comparative Politics and Political Theory) ...
3. Sociology and Anthropology—One paper on each ... ...
4. Constitutional History—(*a*) Constitutional History of England—one paper (*b*) Indian Political institutions (from the earliest times)—one paper.

VIII. ECONOMICS.

Major Subject—(1) Essay ... ... } 7 papers
(2) Economic Principles ... ...
(3) Economic Organisation ... ...
(4) Currency and Banking and International Trade ...
(5) Recent Economic History (chiefly of Great Britan and India).
(6) Public Finance ... ...
(7) Statistics ... ...

Minor Subject.—Any *one* of the following :—
(1) Sociology (2) Politics ... ... } Optional B. A. Pass group. ... 3 papers
(3) Mathematics (4) History ... ...
(5) Philosophy I ... ...

IX. PHILOSOPHY.

(A) *Metaphysics Branch.*

Major Subject—(1) History of European Philosophy, Ancient and Mediæval ... } 8 papers
(2) History of Modern European Philosophy ... ...
(3) Metaphysics with special reference to Contemporary Philosophy.
(4) Theory of Knowledge ... ...
(5) History of Indian Philosophy (exclusive of Vedanta) ...
(6) Vedanta (Advaita, Visistadvaita, Dvaita) ... ...
(7) Philosophy of Religion (with special reference to India) ...
(8) Essay ... ...

Minor Subject—1. General Psychology ... ... } 4 papers
2. Ethics ... ...
3. Logic ... ...
4 Plato's Republic ... ...

B. *Social Philosophy Branch.*

Major Subject—(1) Ethics ... ... } 8 papers
(2) Political Philosophy ... ...
(3) History of Ethics and History of Political Philosophy ...
(4) Indian Ethics and Indian Political Thought ... ...
(5) Sociology I (Principles of Sociology) ... ...
(6) Sociology II (Indian Social Institutions) ... ...
(7) Philosophy of Religion (with special reference to India) ...
(8) Essay ... ...

Minor Subject—(1) Anthropology ... ... } 4 paper
(2) Comparative Politics... ... ...
(3) General Economics [Paper (1) of Economics at the B.A. (Pass)].
(4) Social Psychology ... ...

C. PSYCHOLOGY BRANCH.

Major Subject—

(1) Systems of Psychology ... 1 paper
(2) Abnormal Psychology ... 1 paper
(3) Experimental Psychology, Theory—I ... 1 paper
(4) Do do Theory—II ... 1 paper
(5) Do do Practical ... 1 paper

6 and 7. Any *two* of the following :—
(*a*) Mental Measurements
(*b*) Psychology of Industry
(*c*) Psychology of Religion
(*d*) Child Psychology
(*e*) Principles of Sociology
... 2 papers

N.B.—In any one year only two of these papers will be taken

(8) Essay ... 1 paper

Minor (Preliminary Examination).—1. Scientific Method. Elements of Statistics (applied to Psychology and Education)
2. Elements of Metaphysics
3. Evolution and Heredity
4. Physiology (of the Brain and the Senses)
... 4 papers

X. MATHEMATICS.

Mathematics I (B.Sc. Hons.)

Major Subject—Seven papers.

(i) *Pure Mathematics.*

Four papers comprising—
(1) Pure Geometry
(2) Algebra including Theory of Equations
(3) Plane Trigonometry
(4) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions
(5) Differential and Integral Calculus including Cauchy's Theorem
(6) Elementary Differential Equations

(ii) *Applied Mathematics.*

Two papers comprising—
(1) Statics (excluding Potentials)
(2) Dynamics of a particle
(3) Dynamics of a rigid body (motion in two dimensions only)

(iii) *Correlated Studies.*

Introduction to Mathematical Physics—One paper

Minor Subject—

Physics—Three papers of the Pass course.

Subsidiary Subject.—2 papers :—Any *two* of the subjects under Groups A and B, provided *one* of them at least is from *A*.

Group A :—
Theory of functions of a Complex Variable
Projective and non-Euclidean geometry
Differential Equations
Theory of functions of a real variable
Theory of groups
Theory of numbers
Integral equations and calculus of variations
Differential geometry

Group B :—
Astronomy
Electro-magnetic theory
Theory of relativity
Quantum Mechanics (of the atom)
Advanced Dynamics
Hydro-mechanics
Statistical Mechanics
Theory of Elasticity

Mathematics II.—(B.A. Honours.)

Major Subject.—Seven papers.

(i) *Pure Mathematics.*

Four papers comprising—

(1) Pure Geometry
(2) Algebra including Theory of Equations
(3) Plane Trigonometry.
(4) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions
(5) Differential and Integral Calculus including Cauchy's Theorem
(6) Elementary Differential Equations

(ii) *Applied Mathematics.*

Two papers comprising—

(1) General Statistics
(2) Probability and Finite Differences.

(iii) *Correlated Studies.*

Mathematical Economics.—One paper

Minor Subject.—Three papers

Economics as in the Pass course

Subsidiary Subject—Two papers comprising

either

Actuarial Science—Two papers

or

Any *two* of the following: with one paper in each:—

Theory of functions of a Complex Variable.
Projective and Non-Euclidean geometry.
Differential Equation.
Theory of functions of a real variable.
Theory of groups.
Theory of numbers.
Integral equations and calculus of variations.
Differential geometry.
Bio-metrics, mental, and social measurements.

XI. PHYSICS. (B.Sc. HONS.).

Major Subject.—1. Properties of Matter and sound.
2. Heat and Thermo-Dynamics.
3. Light.
4. Electricity and magnetism.
5. Mathematical Physics.
6. Practical (i).
7. Practical (ii).

Minor Subject.—Mathematics as for students taking the B Sc. Pass course.

Subsidiary Subject—

Chemistry according to the following syllabus :—

Metals —Common metals and their important compounds. Radio-active elements. Tuntsen: Metals of the platinum group.

Physical Chemistry.—Vapour pressure and boiling point. Manipulation of gases. Solubility. Osmotic pressure. Theory of electrolytic dissociation. Electromotive force in cells. Velocity of chemical reactions. Catalysis. Colloids. Absorption. Photo-chemical reactions.

Organic Chemistry.—Purification of organic compounds by distillation and re-crystallization. Application of tests for the purity of common organic compounds. Charecteristic organic compounds. Charecteristic organic compounds having hydroxyl, amino, cyanogen chlorobrom, iodo, carboxylosulphonic, nitro and azo radicles. Detection of the above radicles.

Laboratory Course.—Qualitative analysis including analysis of mixtures of inorganic substances.

Volumetric analysis. The estimation of alkalis, alkali carbonates, and acids by neutralisations. Determination involving the use of the permanganate, dichromate, iodine and thiosulphate processes. Estimation of chlorides.

Gravimetric determination of iron, aluminium, silica and sulphuric acid. Purification of inorganic and organic compounds. Tests for common radicles found in organic substances. Tests for the purity of common inorganic and organic compounds.

The examination in this subject will consist of one paper (written) on General Chemistry with a little Organic Chemistry, dealing with chemical materials and processes most commonly used in physical investigations, and in addition, one Practical Examination in simple qualitative and quantitative analysis.

XII. CHEMISTRY (B. Sc. Hons.).

Major Subject—

The course of study shall consist of a comprehensive treatment of the four main divisions of the subject—

(1) Historical and Theoretical Chemistry.
(2) Inorganic Chemistry.
(3) Physical Chemistry.
(4) Chemistry of carbon compounds.

The laboratory course shall include qualitative analysis of minerals and mixtures of inorganic substances; volumetric and gravimetric analysis; the determination of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and chlorine; inorganic compounds; inorganic preparations; and the more important physico-chemical measurements.

Besides the above, the course will include a special paper on branches of Mathematics specially useful to students of Chemistry according to the following syllabus :—

(1) Methods of differentiation and integration.
(2) Successive differentiation. Maxima and Minima.
(3) Partial differentiation. Exact differential.
(4) Simple differential equations that occur in Physical Chemistry.
(5) Probability and the elements of Statistical methods as applied to problems in Physical Chemistry. Kinetic Theory. Elements of the Quantum Theory of Radiation.

In treating the subject, emphasis is to be laid on the application of the mathematical process to actual problems arising in Chemistry and Physics.

Minor Subject—

Physics as in the Pass course.

Subsidiary Subject—One of the following—2 papers.

(1) Plant Chemistry.
The first paper in Plant Chemistry shall be identical with the paper on correlated study for the B.Sc., (Honours) (Botany major, Chemistry minor).

(2) Colloid and Capillary Chemistry.

XIII. Geology
XIV. Zoology
XV. Botany
} As in Supplement to Calendar, Vol. I of 1930-31, (pages 62 to 69.)

"Copies"

V. GOPALASWAMI AIENGAR,
Registrar.

Notification No. 12705, *dated* 17*th* *December* 1932.

It is hereby notified that copies of the Annual Report of the University of Mysore for the year 1931-32, are available for sale in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore, at eight annas per copy.

By Order,
V. GOPALASWAMY AIENGAR,
Registrar.